The Washington Times

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The Washington Times The People's Penny Paper.

DAILY CIRCULATION: Sunday, June 17...... 20,000 Monday, June 18...... 20,046 Tuesday, June 19...... 20.341 Wednesday, June 20...... 19,439 Thursday, June 21 19.674 Friday, June 22...... 19,928 Saturday, June 23...... 19,488 Sunday, June 24 20,743 Monday, June 25...... 20,035 Tuesday. June 26...... 19,831 Wednesday, June 27 20,057 Thursday, June 28...... 20,000 Friday, June 29...... 20,022 Saturday, June 30 19,995 Total for second week 140,683 FOR THE PAST WEEK! Sunday, July 1 20,028 Monday, July 2...... 21,216 Tuesday, July 3...... 20,968

The above statement of the circulation of The Times is absolutely correct, and the number of papers published each day was distributed to boom THE WASHINGTON TIMES COMBINE

Wednesday, July 4...... 20,674

Thursday, July 5...... 19.849

Friday, July 6...... 20,416

Saturday, July 7...... 21,643

Subscribers are earnestly requested to make complaints at The Times office of all neglect to deliver papers promptly and in a courteous manner. The Times proposes to give subscribers satisfactory service, and complaints made to headquarters will receive prompt attention.

Per C. G. COXX

The Weather To-day.

District of Columbia and Virginia, generally fair and warmer: winds shifting to south west; probably local thunder storms Thursday night.

THE IMPEACHMENT OF ATTORNEY GEN-ERAL OLNEY.

The impeachment of Attorney General Olney will probably go no further than the announcement through the press and the introductions of the petitions in Congress. When so important a measure as the George

compulsory arbitration bill cannot get out of Cleveland recedes from the position assumed committee, there is but little hope for the success of impeachment proceedings against so prominent a man as Mr. Olney.

The attempt, however, will have the effect of bringing the official life of Mr. Olney before the public, exposing his career as a corporation lawyer, and showing how impossible it is for a man of his stamp to sympathiz with the cause of wage-earners. More than this: The attempt to impeach Mr. Oiney will array wage-earners against public men who take sides with his effort to enforce a law against organized labor which he refused to apply to organized capital, and their opposition will be felt at the polls.

ANARCHISTS AND ANARCHISTS

Coxey and Debs have made it needless for ne to study present conditions elsewhere, and the disgusted citizen who, a few months since, rose in the Senate galleries and an-nounced that he was "tired" of that body. was so good a copy, albeit a caricature, of Vaillant that, in view of the latter's perform ance, the former's yawn is a ghastly one. It is the difference between the American and French way of doing things. We have anarchy to deal with. How and where shall we

For the wretch who, in temporary safety burls dynamite among his fellow men, contempt must crowd out indignation Certain to fail so far as concerns his sim, sure to inflict far more suffering upon those whom he serves than upon those whom he attacks, the easiest crimina to catch, and the most certain to be punished, the anarchist of legislative gatleries and the switch crossings, however unpleasant, is comparatively insignificant—so far in our history and his performances and punishment strengthen the regard for law and rouse the stern common sense of our people.

But there are other conditions more grav than these. These times are peculiarly those where, in Congress and in the courts, law and precedent are making on industrial question. In Congress is pending the whole question of Federal taxation. Before the courts the mutual rights and relations of labor and capital are now at issue as never before. Upon our legislators and judges the eyes of the people are fixed. A corrupt or cowardly legislator who, behind the screen of law, shelters his private interests, or permits others through law to fatten on what others have earned, or procures the power of government to be used to collect taxes for private gain-a weak or prejudiced judge, who sees more clearly the rights of capital than those of labor, who is swift to protect property, but cannot find law to compel capital to perform its duties—such are the anarchists, and the only ones, our people need fear.

The dynamiter and the rioter repel from the cause they profess those without whose support it cannot become formidable. Their graves are barren. From them springs not the inspiration that attracts, but rather the disgust which repels. But from the sent of every legislator who prostitutes law; from the bench of every court that travesties justice there spreads a contagion that makes law and justice themselves abhorred by those whon it touches, and breeds anarchy faster than statutes can follow it or sheriffs arrest it.

Pure legislators, upright judges, such are we believe, the great majority of those with whom we have to deal. Indeed, it is just these who have the best right-the most reason-to reproach their corrupt compeers. But the public judges by results, and if these are smeared with a gilded taint, if private greed is subserved by law, the coward who did not dare fight for the right and the scoundrel who builted him into wrong will be swept away by the same besom-and not wrongly

so either as this world's needs go. If we deal firmly with our anarchists in | friends."

high place, we need not worry about those in the dock. The gallows and the cell will end them, and leave their memory a warning. But if we do not, then we need not hope, for our rioters wil become too numerous to be dealt with by law, and our nation will be adbirthright of freedom because it was too good for them.

Such will not be the case; but it must be averted by first crushing those anarchists who misuse law to serve private interests; and next to these come those who would dodge or postpone the issue. The curse of God and the contempt of man are alike heaped on the head of him who runs about crying "Peace! Peace!" when there is no peace,

There is no use denying that industrial unrest and corporate arrogance have reached a point where there must be a change or there will be serious trouble. This country cannot continue building up trusts and combines to continue building up trusts and combines to

"IT WAS THE BEST WE COULD DO."

continue officing up trusts and combines to the detriment of the general public without creating a sentiment among the masses that bodes no good to those who control our large shins, and Pence tried not to look too knowbusiness enterprises. The grab-all, keep-all policy of corporate power may succeed for a time, but among people whose birthright is liberty that policy must sooner or later be defeated. Two years ago the Democratic party denounced the McKinley law because it fostered

trusts and declared in favor of a tariff for revenue only. In response to that declaration the party was placed in power by an overwhelming majority; and what has been the result? After months of delay and quibbling a tariff bill has been framed and passed by a Democratic Senate with an apology, "It was the best we could do." The bill is now in conference committee, and will probably not be amended to any great extent. A Democratic House will indorse it, and then it will be signed by a Democratic President. after which it will be presented to the public as a Democratic measure, with another apology, "It was the best we could do."

Why was it the best a Democratic Congress could do? Why is an apology needed to make such an undemocratic measure acceptable? It is because corporate power carries weight in national legislation: because Democratic Congressmen are not always loval to Demoeratic principles; because it is easier to compromise and succeed in protecting local interests thad it is to battle manfully for the rights of the public. After all, how much better is the Democratic than the Republican party?

If Congress had boldly attacked corporate power and shown a sincere desire to carry out the will of the people; if an effort had been made to protect the masses from the grinding process of corporate greed; if when a conflict takes place between corporations and labor either Congress or the administration manifested the least symptom of sympathy with the people who vote, the apology "It was the sest we could do" would be more acceptable. The next Congress will include more genuine friends of the people than the one which now offers the apology.

OFFICIAL INCONSISTENCY.

As predicted by THE TIMES, Postmaster General Bissell is having a number of appliations from railroads for protection from strikers, and it is likely that unless Mr. at Chicago he will be kept busy guarding railroads.

Mr. Bisself has prepared a printed reply to railroads demanding Federal protection, in which he practically refuses assistance, and warns them to use diligence in carrying the mails. Why did he not do this at the time of | Life, the Chicago strike instead of recommending that Federal soldiers be ordered to the defense of railroads?

The time has gone by for grumbling at mistakes, but if the administration had exerted half the effort to bring about peace by peaceful methods that it did to destroy the confidence of working people in its sense of protect railroads in their determination to haul Pullman cars, there would be little muse for complaint

THE MINISTERS WITH THEM

The conference of Baptist ministers now eing held in Chicago appointed a committee to draft resolutions of sympathy with the workingmen connected with the strike in that city. Said Dr. Hinson, the chairman of the ommittee: "The resolutions will be to express abhorrence at the violence perpetrated ander cover of the strike. 'We also propose to declare our sympathy with the cause of the workingmen, he continued, who seek regreedy corporations. We shall ask them, by every consideration of patriotism and re-ligion, to discountenance all violence in the prosecution of efforts for justice, and we will pledge them, as soon as their acts of violence cease, to use all the power that in us lies to secure compulsory arbitration by Congressional action, se that there may be a peaceable remedy for such wrongs as those ne complained of."

Even horrors and acts of injustice some times have humorous phases. When Debs was arrested his office was looted by United States marshals, and all letters and papers were carried away. Among them was the private correspondence of Debs. When Judge Grosscup found that these letters had been seized he ordered them returned and made an elaborate apology to Debs. Not to be outdone in courtesy by a subordinate Attorney General Olney telegraphed his apoiogy, and the outrage is partly stoned for.

WHEN New York gets into the depth of an experience of Carl Browne in conjunction with George Francis Train, it will realize what small excitement there has been in Chicago.

Some newspapers are fuming because som other newspapers are trying to read David B. Hill out of the Democratic party. Was David ever in it?

It REMAINS for an enterprising soap manufacturer to claim that his product will even cleanse the imperial court of Germany,

It would be interesting to know what the New York World got for its recent Debs advertisement for the Keeley cure, LET us hope that Mr. Debs will not reoper

the Mormon question in ordering a general tie-up in Sait Lake City. It is reported that Patrick Eugene Per

dergrast will go off on a strike at a date in the vicinity of to-morrow. On, yes, says Chicago, these are exciting

On, yas, says Chicago, these are exciting times, but think of the days of the Board of Lady Managers.

It is suspected that the Illinois militia has had a chance to take the creases out of its delegates. The conference lecture will be delivered by Dr. J. Vorsaager, of San Francisco.

trousers. THE CRY of the Fall candidate is aloud in the land as he "yields to the demands of my

CLOAK ROOM AND GALLERY.

A good story is told now at the Capitol of the the way a sugar trust lobbyist, who tried when the bill was before the House to improve on the guileless, unsophisticated Populist feelings ded to the list of those who have lost their of Jerry Simpson and Lafe Pence, got badly left at an attempted deal and at the same time earned a thing or two about Western keen

ess. The sugar trust lobbyist sent in his card to The sugar trust lobbyist sent in his card to Simpson and Pence, and explained that he was a westerner and had come to see the national capital. He talked well, and Simpson and Pence were so well amused and interested by the gentleman that his proposition for a little linich was accepted, and the trio made for the House restaurant. The lunch contained course after course. All the delicacies of the season were set forth for the delectation of Populist palates, and as the lobbyist was a season were set forth for the delectation of Populist palates, and as the lobbyist was a good talker he held the two Congressmen's rapt attention. He discussed everything and anything, and finally just dropped a word or

ing.
Then the lobbyist continued at length or Then the lobbyist continued at length of the saccharine substance and gave the two prophets some good statistics—good to special the saccharing in patience for a good quarter of an hour, Jerry stopped his new-made acquaintance. "See here, friend," said he, "you're loading to the word of the saccharing the first said he, "you're loading to the word free. You can bet ance. "See here, friend," said he, "you're a-barkin' up the wrong tree. You can bet we're against a bounty. Why, the people around my district ent sugar can it, I say, and I am for the people who cat sugar all the time. You don't get my vote for that." Then as he got up from the table and started out of the restaurant he added: "I have enjoyed your lunch, sir, very much. Thanks."

Senator Smith, of New Jersey, did a neat piece of work vesterday in settling the great potters' strike which has kept 7,000 men out of employment since the first of January The employers and workmen of the industry throughout the country, who have been er gaged in a war to the gages in a war to the kinte, imany can be the conclusion to submit their dispute to arbitration and abide by the decision of the New Jersey Sonator. His decision reduced wages 125, from the old schedule and was accepted with satisfaction. Some of the largest potteries are in his state, and that was one reason, but not the only one, because there are others at East Liverpool, Ohio, in Maryland, West Virginia and other places in the West But the New Jersey end of the strike has been the principal one. A second reason for sub-mitting the matter to Senator Smith was that he had won his laurels as an arbitrator by settling a few weeks ago one of the bigges strikes that the silk industries of Paterson

When the Senator tearned of the arrival of the delegation of manufacturers and work-ingmen he promptly invited them to his com-mittee room, heard their arguments, and gave his decision. And a more pleased set of men it would be hard to find. They set about sightseeing after informing their fellows at home of the result, and left in the afternoon and availar for their home, very much imand evening for their home, very much im-pressed with the good results of arbitration as a means of settling labor troubles.

An Illinois Congressman yesterday in con nenting on the strike situation at Chicago said that the news sent out by the press correspondents was grossly exaggerated, and that there was but little more disturbance there than can be found in New York city, and that the streets were quiet, orderly, an

Yes," remarked Congressman Tarsney "Yes," remarked Congressman Tarsney, who was listening, "with the exception of two or three women killed every day while attending to their household duties by the bullets of soldiers everything in Chicago is as safe and quiet as a graveyard."

Among the bills to be brought forward to Among the onis to be brought lotward to-day in the House by the Foreign Affairs Com-mittee, which has had the day allotted to it by the Committee on Rules, are two of special interest. One provides for the acceptance of the gift by the famous English academician, Watts, of the peinting cuttiled "Love and Another distributes an accumulated sum of about \$24,000 to the beneficiaries of the Virginius awards. A third bill was to amend some features of our present consular system that have been found to be defective.

the Tenth Indiana district, is very much incensed at the shooting of citizens at Hammond by the regular soldiers. Mr. Hammond justice through the use of Federal soldiers to says that he is personally acquainted with some of the persons shot, and that he knows they were innocent of intention to commit violence or interfere with the running of trains. One old soldier, whom he has known for 15 years, and who had charge of the city water supply, was on a water tank attending to shutting down the water when the regu-lars deliberately fired five or six shots at him. The old soldier had been under fire before and dropped off the tank to the ground, where he lay until the firing was over. Mr. Ham-mond says that most citizens of Hammond, among whom are several ministers, denounce the killing of the Hammond citizens by the regular soldiers as deliberate murder.

Senator Ransom's place as the Chesterfield of the Senate is in danger. The other day two members of the House, one of them a recen acquisition, strolled over to the Senate and were quietly sitting on one of the sofas when Senator Walsh, of Georgia, came by, en gen-erai, "Who's that?" asked the new-comer. "Why, that's the new Senator from Georgia, Senator Walsh," was the reply. "Well," answered the new member, "I don't

know how it strikes you, but it seems to me that he can even give points to Matt. Ranso in dignity, elegance, and style."

nember of Congress yesterday, "if you wanted to make the best possible agricultural state to make the best possible agricultural state in the Union, the southwest corner of Iowa, the northwest corner of Missouri, the southeast corner of Kaisas would make it. There is not as good land anywhere in the United States as there is in that square, and it is mighty lucky it is divided between four states, for if one had it all it would be so rich that all its neighbors would be mad with jealousy.

PRINCE OF WALES IN DANGER.

Drunken Man Happily Averted. London, July 11.-Considerable excitemen vas caused to-day in Bangor, Wales, by what was thought at the time by many persons to be an attempt upon the life of the Prince of

Waies.

The Prince, accompanied by the Princess, was en route to Penrhyn Castie, the seat in Carnarvonshire of Lord Penrhyn, where their royal highnesses intend to spend a few days during the Eisteddenfod.

While they were driving through the town a man, whom it was subsequently learned was drunk, forced his way through the barriers and approached the landau in which the royal couple were riding. He drew near before the police could prevent him, muttering threats against

He drew near before the police could prevent him, muttering threats against the Prince. Lord Penrhyn had gone to the station to meet his guests, and was riding in the landau with them.

As the man stepped alongside the carriage Lord Penrhyn struck him a heavy blow, which staggered him. Inspector Sweeny, who accompanied the Prince, sprang upon the man after Lord Penrhyn had struck him and olesed him under arrest.

and placed him under arrest. Conference of American Rabbis, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 11.—The general onference of the Order of American Rabbi

More Clerks Bounced. The dismissal of fifty clerks from the Census Office has been ordered, to take effect July 15.

SOCIAL DOINGS AND SAYINGS.

Secretary Hoke Smith's family are at Stras ourg, a delightful Virginia retreat, midway between the historic Fishers' Hill and Cedar Creek, on the Shenandoah turnpike road They are stopping with a family, in a pictturesque old Southern home, situated in the and boy have been thoroughly enjoying then rome and sport in the open air. Secretary Smith will take his family to the New Jersey coast about August 1 and later they will go to Western North Carolina.

Mrs. Bissell, wife of the Postmaster General daughter and maid, have been the guests of Mrs. Cleveland at Gray Gables dur-ing the past week. They returned to Boston on Tuesday.

Mrs. Cleveland will entertain this week Mr and Mrs. Francis P. Freeman, of New York. The Freemans have often entertained the President and Mrs. Cloveland at Lakewood,

Lieutenant Alexander W. Perry, of the Ninth Cavalry, stationed at Fort Meyer, is in New York, where he went to act as best man at the marriage of his brother, Lieutenant John Adams Perry to Miss Charlotte Wiggin, of New York City. The wedding took place Tuesday, at Christ Protestant Episcopal church in that city. Brigadier General and Mrs. Alexander S. Perry, of Washington, the father and mother of the bridegroom, were

Mr. and Mrs. W. H De Snields and children are at the Hotel Albany, Washington Grove. Miss Kernan and Miss McCarthy will spend next week at Atlantic City.

Miss A. Florence Cox and Mr. J. Harry Hungerford were quietly married last evening at 8 o'clock at St. Andrews rectory. Rev.

Mr. Camilo Padilla, secretary to the Hon. Antonio Joseph, Delegate from New Mexico. and a party of secretaries and attache's of the Spanish legation of this city chartered a tug yesterday for an outing to Virginia Beach and other points.

Miss Sadie Cloakey is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Robert Cox, of Bellevne. Mr. W. V. Cox, chief of the National Mu-

seum, who has been sojourning at Virginia Beach, has returned to his home. Mrs. Beliamy Storer, wife of Repre storer, of Obio, returned yesterday from Hot

Springs and expects to leave within a week to spend the Summer on the New England coast. Mrs. Price, wife of W. W. Price, of the Me-Mrs. Price, who be tropolitan hotel, is spending the Virginia resort.

Mrs. Wm. C. Kendail will spend her Sumseveral watering pla-

GALLERY, PIT, AND GREENROOM.

The comedy company at the New National theater is in its giory. "An Arabian Night" is truly farcical and is greeted by large audiences nightly that laugh long and loud at its amusing complications. "On an Island," which has been revived by request, forms the forepiece and is winning further words of

Prints for its actors.

Next week will witners T. W. Robertson's comedy "School." Robertson's comedies are always well written, and besides being filled with amusing situations and witty dialogue contain hearty interest, In "School" the contain hearty interest, In "School" the comedy element is uppermost, while the pathetic is also given sway. The entire com-pany will be required for "School," besides the services of ten additional young ladies that have been specially engaged for this pre-sentation. The sale of seats is now in

EDITOR PULITZER'S GIFT.

He Presents the City of Paris with One of Bartholdi's Masterworks.

Paris, July 11.-Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, pro prietor of the New York World, has presented to the City of Paris a bronze group 12 feet high reproducing Bartholdi's work, portray ing the founders of American Independence (Washington and Lafayette), which was exhibited in the salon of 1892. The municipal cepted Mr. Pulitizer's gift, and the group Dunham Avenue Congregational, and will be placed upon a stone pedestal to be ively Mr. Danvalle. erected upon the Place des Etata Unis.

In Bartholdi's masterpiece, Washington and Lafayette are standing hand in hand, be-

neath the folds of the flags of both nations. The teatures and uniforms of the two generals were copied from likenesses and docuerals were copied from likenesses and docu-ments sent to Bartholdi by the descendants of Washington and Lafayette.

SHOT THROUGH THE HEAD. Unable to Control His Temper, a Militia

man Uses His Revolver.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Private Wm. J. Downing, of Company K. Second regiment, I. N. G., while walking down Halstead street this evening, was jeered and hooted by a crowd of men, women, and children. Irritated at their persistence, Downing drew his bayonet and turned on the crowd. Patrick O'Connor, a laborer, elinched with Downing. and while the two were struggling in the gutter Downing drew his pistol and shot O'Connor through the head. He diel on the way to the hospital, and the private was rescued from the now infuriated crowd by a detachment of police,

COL. WASHINGTON DEAD.

Relative of the Great Washington Was a Confederate Soldier.

Col. Thornton A. Washington, who died vesterday, was the great-grandson of Col. Samuel Washington, elder brother of George Washington, father of his country. The col onel lived and died with his eldest daughter. Miss Lee Washington. He was an employe of the Land Office, and was also a member of the Masonic order and Sons of Revolution. He fought in the Confederate army.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., July 11.-The High Tent, Independent Order of Rechabites,

closed its annual session here to-day, to CHICAGO, July 11.-It is said that the attor meet next July at Wilmington, N. C. At the meet next July at Wilmington, N. C. At the session the constitution was amended, and it was decided that sherbet wine was an intoxicating drink. The officers elected are; M. G. Samm, Hagerstown, high chief ruler; Mrs. Lydia Murray, Washington, high deputyruler; L. H. Patterson, Washington, high secretary and treasurer; and board of trustees, George H. Murray, Washington; William M. Hayes, Wilmington, N. C.; W. E. Kitzmiller, Mrs. A. M. McCarter and W. S. Zombro, Hagerstown,

Going away on your vacation? The Times will go with you to any address, postage prepaid, for 35 cents a month. Collision With the Cruiser Chicago

ANTWERP, July 11 .- A collision between the Azoff and the United States warship Chicago occurred of 7.30 a. m. off Austruweel. The bow of the tank steamer struck the Chicago amidships on the starboard side. Three of the Azoff's plates were bent and broken.

March—"U. S. S. Chicago Fanciuili
Overture—"Rienzi" Wagner
Flute solo—"Gut Nacht Men Herziges
Kind." by Mr. Henry Jaeger. Popp
Grand selection from "The Biguenois"
Mayerbeer Characteristic-The Mill in the For Selection—"Robin Hood"..... Concert mazurka—"Queen of the Lii

MADE TELLING ARGUMENTS

Washington Endeavorers Present the City's Case for '96.

TRUSTEES MOVED TO APPLAUD

Vote to Be Taken Early This Morning-No Doubt Entertained that the Convention Will Be Held at the National Capital-Saratoga May Get the '95 Gathering.

Special to THE TIMES CLEVELAND, O., July 11.—Washington's claims for the convention of '96 were presented to the board of trustees of the United Society at a late home this afternoon and

created a most favorable impression. Immediately upon presentation of Washington's case the board adjourned to meet at 6:30 to morrow morning when a vote will be taken on the award of the '96 convention. From present appearances Washington will be sucessful Owing to the fact that it has been impos

sible as yet to secure desired rates to San Francisco next year the committee from Saratogo, N. Y., appeared before the board at 3.20 this afternoon and asked that convention for Saratoga. The trustees were very much pleased with the committee's presentation, and decided that if the western traffic association does not give satisfactory rates by September 1, 1895, the convention will go to the famous watering place.

The selection of a place for the convention of '96 was brought before the board of trus tees, and Baltimore was the first to oresent her claims. Nine gentlemen appeared for the Oriole city. Their main argument in favor of holding the convention of '96 in that city was the inestimable influence for Christianity in the South. Special stress was laid upon the fact of Baltimore being the gateway to the South. The trustees were non-committal as to whether they regarded Baltimore's aren-

CAPITAL CITY'S CASE PRESENTED. Washington's representatives entered the coard room at 4.40. They were Messrs. W. H. H. Smith, P. S. Foster, W. S. McArthur, Rev. H. W. Ennis, and Rev. Dr. Graham. Mr. Smith was the only speaker, and consumed twenty-five minutes in presenting the He showed to the trustees how the ouvention of '96, held in Washington, would be world-wide in its influence. Representa-tives of foreign countries were in the capital and they would tell their home governments and they would tell their nome governments of the great Christian convention being held in the capital city of the United States. He also spoke of Washington's well-known ability to accommodate great crowds, and quoted the fact that 300,000 visitors had been easily housed and fed during Grand Army week and that at each inauguration many thou-sands are easily provided for

ands are easily provided for.

This statement of work which had actually This statement of work which had actually been done pleased the trustees, and they were also gratified to know that a large sum of money necessary for the expenses of the convention has aircady been promised. They also manifested their approval of Washingalso manifested their approval of washing-ton having expended less than \$200 in pre-liminary work. A book containing the sig-natures of 1,000 prominent business men of Washington endorsing and pledging their support to the convention of '96, and also a picture of the big Moody choir, were passed around for inspection by each member of the board and they were much pleased at Washington's energy.

APPLAUSE BY THE BOARD. At the conclusion of Mr. Smith's remarks there was a ripple of applause from the board of trustees. The Washington committee then retired, and each expressed confidence that Washington would be successful. Several

ively. Mr. Pennell's subject was "Success in Christian Endeavor." Dr. Hamiin spoke on "Christian Endeavor as a Training School," and Mrs. Alden read a story written for the occasion, entitled "A Christian Endeavorer's Revenge." Mr. W. H. Lewis, well known to Endeavorers of Washington, is in Cleveland and booming things for Washington '96. Dr. F. E. Clark, president of the United So-ciety, is quite ill at his home, and will be un-able to be present at the convention. Mrs. W.

able to be present at the convention. Mrs. W. J. Van Patten will probably preside in his place. Several more Washington Endesvorers came in on late trains last night. The delegation now numbers 170, every one of whom is well and happy.

Capital Notes.
Senator Harris has introduced a concurrent resolution for the printing of 1,500 extra copies of the annual report of the District health office.

The subcommittee of the Senate Appropria-tions Committee had the District appropria-tion bill under consideration yesterday. The Naval Affairs Committee of the Senate has agreed upon a favorable report of the bill providing for the transfer of the Columbus caravels to the city of Chicago.

Representative Murray, the only colored member of the House of Representatives, has introduced a bill to use the money due as pay and bounties to colored soldiers who participated in the rebellion, amounting to upwards of half a million dollars, for the crection of normal and industrial schools for colored people in the South.

Senator McMillan, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, yesterday favorably reported the bill for the payment of \$13,330 to the rep-rentatives of John Ericsson, balance due for his services in planning the United States war teamer Princeton.

Going away on your cacation! The Times will to with you to any address, postage prepaid, for 5 cents a month. Trying to Save Prendergast's Neck.

eys for assassin Prendergast will attempt to find a loophole for the escape of their client ind a loophole for the escape of their client by alleging that Juror Steinke, who commit-ted suicide last night by hanging, was insane at the time of Prendergast's trial.

The assassin was not in a good humor when Rev. Father Barry, of the Holy Name Cathe-drai, and another priest called to see him. When the jailer accompanied the priest to Prendergast's cell the assassin glared angrily through the bars at the visitors and told them he had nothing to say to them. "I don't he had nothing to say to them. "I don't want any spiritual advice," said Prendergast "neither do I want any priests here," and then he retired to the remotest corner of his cell and refused to either speak to or look at

his visitors. Afterwards Prendergast re-marked: "These people keep away from me until they think the end is near, then they come around with their advice. I shall not bother with them. I don't need any spiritual talk, and will not have it. That's all there is about it." The House was enabled to reach a vote o the McRae land-grant forfeiture bill yesterday afternoon, and it was passed without division. The bill amends the act of September 29, 1890, which in substance declared the for-feiture to the United States of lands thereto fore granted to states and corporations to aid

COMING OF THE PYTHIANS.

Vice President Stevenson- and Com-sioner Ross to Welcome Them. The Knights of Pythias who will assembl here next month in annual convention will be welcomed to the city by Vice President Steven-

missioner Ross, on behalf of the District. Addresses will be made to the supreme lodge. The general local committee is working hard to perfect every detail in connection with the coming of this great organization. The old baseball park will be secured as a drill ground for the Uniformed Knights, but before the grounds can be used they will need considerable overhauling.

on, on the part of the government, and Com-

SENATE CONFEREES FIRM

More or Less of a Deadlock On Several Complete Schedules.

PROGRESS ON OTHER POINTS

Indications That It May Take Three Week to Complete the Work-Conferees Will Unite So as to Prevent Any Special Instructions from Either Chamber.

Members of the tariff conference committee both from the Senate and House, said yesterday when the conference closed, just before 6 o'clock, that progress was being made Some designated the advance as good prog ress, and others contented themselves by saying simply "progress." All, however, agreed that upon the subjects where the Wilson and Senate bills radically differ the conferees are still very wide apart.

It was stated by one of the House conferees that were the sugar, coal, and iron differences adjusted there would be little difficulty in reaching an agreement on other matters. The House conferees feel that they are entitled to some radical concessions, and the Senators do not seem disposed to yield. The latter sa that it was with the utmost difficulty that they prepared a bill which would command sufficient votes to pass the Senate, and that many changes would perhaps mean danger to the final adoption of the measure. Yesterday more than heretofore, the House members have run against the tenacity of the Senate for a Senate bill, and the adjournment indi-cated that the stubbornness on both sides was keenly felt.

The insistence of the Senate is not alone on

the three large questions, sugar, coal, and iron, but differences have been developed in other lines. The conferees of the two houses are almost dead-locked on the metal, cetten, and woolen schedules. The changes in the classification in the metal and cotton schedules is one of the contentions, and one which cannot be easily settled. The Senators say they represent the views of their party asso-ciates on these questions and are not disposed to yield. The House members are tenacious for the House bill on woolens, and claim that this schedule was one of the most important. as well as most satisfactory, in the Wilson bill, and that they cannot accept the increases. The subject of specific and ad valorem rates may not cause much trouble, as members of both houses agree that such differences will not be worth serious disagreement if the committee can get together on other and more important matters. These changes from ad valorem to specific duties, the House con-ferees find, are not so numerous as they sup-posed, and are largely in the chemical sched-ule. It is understood that for this reason there are few disagreements over the first schedule and that many of the less important not be worth serious disagreement if the

schedules can now soon be arranged.

Some of the members of the conference were so discouraged when the meeting adjourned last night as to say that it might be wo weeks before they would get through. Efforts are being made to reach an agree Washington would be successful. Several trustees with whom The Thries correspondent talked, while more or less non-committed on articles of that no article or ment on all points, so that no article or ment on all points, so that no article or ment on all points, so that no article or ment on all points, so that no article or ment on all points, so that no article or ment on all points, so that no article or ment on all points, so that no article or ment on all points, so that no article or ment on all points, so that no article or ment on all points, so that no article or ment on all points, so that no article or ment on all points, so that no article or ment on all points, so that no article or ment on all points, so that no article or ment on all points, so that no article or ment on all points, so that no article or articles or ment on all points, so that no article or ment on all points, so that

onsideration.

It is said that the House conferees are makof the Knights of Labor, and is believed to ing a strong fight to change the sugar schedof this question will be the last made,

TRIED THE LAUDANUM ROUTE.

Wenderkeim Was Tired of Life and Tried

to Go to Heaven. Henry Wenderkeim, of Baltimore, atempted to end his life yesterday by taking audanum. He took a room in the American house, and a porter passing was attracted by a smell of gas. A duplicate key was used to open the door, and Wenderkeim was found nearly dead. He was conveyed to the station house. At one time he was official inter-

preter at the port of Baltimore,

Had to Use His Club. The Commissioners are investigating omplaint made by Mrs. Theodore Scrivener, of No. 405 Seventh street southwest, against the alleged brutal treatment of her husband the alleged brutal treatment of her husband by one of the workhouse guards. Mrs. Seriv-ener in her complaint states that her hus-band, who is a cripple and at present a pris-oner in the workhouse, was on Friday last unmereifully beaten, without the slightest provocation, by one of the guards. The guard, however, has made an explanation in which he alleges that Serivener, who is an old offender, assaulted one of his fellow prisoners, and that it became necessary for him (the guard) to use his club to prevent the man from being killed by Serivener.

Police News in a Nutshell. Frederick Wigginton, who was arrested for an alleged criminal assault on Edith Kinsey, the 6-year-old daughter of Robert Kinsey, was to-day acquitted by a jury in Judge Mil-

was to-day acquired by a lary in studge antier's court.

Campbell Carrington, the lawyer, appeared in Judge Miller's court yesterday and made a personal explanation of the charge made against him by Connover, the alleged policy man. Mr. Carrington denied most emphatically that he had deserted Connover, but said that after the first hearing Connover had employed over coursel in his place and he had ployed new counsel in his place and he had

ered all connection with the case. Peckham Won the Fight.

The sparring bout between Hite Peckham and Jack Connors, of Jersey City, took place last evening at Alexandria. But three rounds were fought, as Connor quit in the fourth, owing to his having a broken rib. All through Peckiam had the best of the contest and clearly outfought Connors.

Preliminary to this match Peter Sims and Joe Cavanagh fought four rounds, the former being given the decision.

Miscellaneous Sporting Notes.

The Yale-Oxford athletic contests will com off next Monday. Winners at Madison: Larry Kavanagh Irene H., Safe Home, Jim Head, and James

Results of other games: Hazleton 8, Phila-delphia 3, Allentown 3, Scranton 2, Laneas-ter 17, Reading 9, Pottaville 11, Harris-

By Louisville winning and the Senators losing the latter reclaim their favorite posi-

TO INVESTIGATE THE STRIKE

Committee on Interstate Commerce Votes to Report a Resolution.

SENATE WITH THE PRESIDENT

Inights of Labor Actively at Work Endeavoring to Secure Arbitration Under the Law of 1888 Empowering the President to Act-Other Work Done Yesterday.

The great strike was a matter of deep interest at the Capitol yesterday. In the Senate wing it found expression in the adoption of the Daniel resolution vindicating the course it did not result in a debate, it did result in a vote by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to report favorably to the

States gives to the Congress of the United States alone the power to regulate commerce mong the general states; and

now interfered with and interrupted without

and Foreign Commerce be and is hereby directed to investigate said interference and in-terruption and the causes thereof and, inquire as to what additional legislation if any is necesas to what admitted a signature of any is necessary to prevent a recurrence thereof. Said committee shall have the power to delegate a subcommittee from its members to visit the places where such interferences and interruptions have occurred, if in its judgment the same be necessary. It may send for persons and papers, examine witnesses under oath, employ stenographers, sit during the recess of Congress, and do all things necessary to ascertain the facts connected with the subject of inquiry. It shall report to the House at as early a day as practicable the resuit of its investigations, and shall make such recom-

not as sharp as on Tuesday.

Senator Daniel, in taking it up, added an amendment declaring the belief of the Senate in the principle of arbitration. He stated it had received the sanction of a number of

and the resolution was adopted.

The labor leaders, Secretary Hayes and Messrs, Magnire and French, of the executive board of the Knights of Labor, were at the

work for arbitration and strike investigation in such ways as might be attained. An at-tempt was made to get the Judiciary Com-mittee of the House to take favorable action on Senator George's arbitration resolution, but it was not learned that any progress had een made in this matter at the close of the day, although something is accomplished by

The Knights claim that the President is emcases, to declare the present strike a case coming under the law, and order an arbitrapeculiarly fit the present exigency. It re-quires a special commission of arbitration in

Franchi, the Spanish Bomb Thrower,

Found Guilty and Sentenced.

Bancziona, July 11.—The trul began in killed. Alfaro and Pratz were charged as his

accomplices.

When questioned by the magistrate, Franchi, in a cynical tone, confessed that he threw two bombs in the theater with the object of destroying the bourgeoise present. He was glad he had killed so many people,

the questions put to her were of no avail.

The alcaide of Barcelona and others gave testimony against the prisoners. After the evidence against Franchi was all in he was

White House Stone Falls.
A splinter of stone weighing four or five pounds dropped from the roof of the portochere in front of the White House yesterday. The stone showed signs of disintegratay. The stone snowed signs of disintegra-tion, probably from the action of frost and moisture, and if an examination shows that the process has been general considerable repairs will be necessary, as visitors, and even the President himself, would be exposed to danger from further falls.

Short in His Accounts. GREENVILLE, Miss., July 11 .- General Ferguson, secretary-treasurer of the Mississippi evee board, is short over \$24,000 in his ac-

counts.

General Ferguson was a general in the Confederate army, has been repeatedly honored with high offices in the state, and was once secretary of the Mississippi River Com-

There was a slight delay in travel on the Pennayivania avenue cable line about noon yesterday, caused by a grip car striking the cable in going around the curve at the Peace monument and throwing the rope off the big wheel at that point.

Edmonston Brewer, aged 25 years, of Ai-pine, Md., fell from a car on the Chevy Chase electric road about noon yesterday and severely injured his foot. He was removed to Preedman's bospital in the Eighth preciact natively ween.

of the President. At the House end, although House a resolution to investigate the strike, which was as follows: "Whereas the Constitution of the United

"Whereas said commerce has been and is

the authority of Congress: therefore be it "Resolved, That the Committee on Interstate

vestigations, and shall make such recommendations as it may deem proper.

"Be it further resolved. That the expenses of this investigation be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on the certificate of the chairman of the committee."

It is understood that Messrs. Bartlett, of New York, and Patterson, of Tennessee, were opposed to an immediate report, An arrangement was arrived at with the Rules Committee where the resolution will come up for

voke some very sharp discussion.
Senator Daniel's resolution indorsing the
President afforded an opportunity for lively
debate in the Senate, but the discussion was

had received the sanction of a number of Senators of both parties. Senator Gailinger congratulated Senator Daniel on the amendment, and stated that while he had not been opposed to the resolution before he wanted to see if the amenement in this direction would not improve it. Several Senators then expressed the belief that the amendment weakened the force of the resolution and might be misconstrued. Senator Daniel offered to cut down his resolution to the first and last clauses, omitting the arbitration clause. In this form the resolution was finally passed, eleven Senators voting to keep the arbitration clause in. This terminated the discussion and the resolution was adopted.

Capitol yesterday consulting with Senators and Congressmen. Mr. Hayes said the seat of war had been transferred from Chicago to Washington. Other labor leaders will prob-ably rally here, President Debs among the number.

The special object of the Knights was to

powered under the law of 1888, providing for arbitration of railway difficulties in certain

GLORIED IN HIS CRIME.

this city to-day of the anarchists, Salvador Franchi, Antonio Alfaro, and Jose Pratz. Franchi was the author of the explosion in the Liceo theater on the night of November 7 last, when upward of thirty persons were

lect of destroying the boargeoise present. He was giad he had killed so many people, but regretted that the second bomb had not exploded.

Franchi is an uneducated fellow, and is deeply imbused with low anarchical doctrines. Like others of his class he seeks notoriety, and appeared to take delight in giving details of his villainous crime. The court room was crowded, and the audience were horrified by the coolness displayed by Franchi as he caimly proclaimed his guilt.

Alfaro and Fratz protested that they knew nothing whatever about the outrage until after it had been perpetrated, and that they then learned of it in the same manner as had the general public. An attempt was made to examine Franchi's wife, but to all questions that would tend to show criminality on the part of her husband or others she remained mute. Threats of punishment for refusing to answer the questions put to her were of no avail.

leclared guilty and was immediately sen-enced to death. He listened to his sentence without displaying the slightest trace of emo

Local Brevities.